









## Cables in Brief

**FIKE.**—Fire was reported to have broken out on Sunday in the third-  
storey of the "Empire" hotel, and the  
third story occupied by fire in the  
for this week. The cause was  
to have put up into Port  
**DROUGHT.**—Cattle station  
in a vast area of southern Australia  
mill helplessly standing by  
thousands of cattle die as the  
drought continues to turn the  
withered, shriveled, from Port

**Sailors Held Up For Security Reasons**  
HAIFA Sunday. — Nine of the

28 sailors sent last Sunday by the Seamen's Union to man the s.s. Athlit in Rotterdam, were refused permission to sail by the authorities. It is reported

here, Security factors connected with the German reparations talks in Holland are reportedly involved. The Union replaced the men and a full complement called the

The ss. Tel Aviv, which returned from the U.S. on Thursday, returned minus 12 members of its original crew, about one-third of the ship's complement. Six reportedly died and six are hospitalized.

**OFFICER REPRIMANDED**  
TEL AVIV, Sunday (ITIM) — Adjourning the case against Yehoda Weinberg, 20, charged with theft, District Court Judge S. Korman today severely reprimanded a police officer who had failed to appear as witness. The Judge recorded in

the court record that under normal circumstances he would have had the witness brought to court by police. "But as the witness is himself a police officer, there is no point in having him brought here by the police," he said.

The hearing will be resumed

Another case, in the Magistrate's Court, was adjourned for a short time today to enable one of the witnesses to buy himself a skull-cap. When a cafe owner appeared before the Court to give evidence in a case against six persons charged with creating a disturbance in his cafe, the man had a handkerchief over his head. Asked by Magistrate Y. Avnery why he

**Malben to Increase  
Bed Capacity**

**TEL. AVIV, Sunday.**—Malben is to increase the number of beds now at its disposal here for aged and sick persons from 3,000 to 5,000 during the present year, at a cost of \$3m. Malben's Director, Mr. Charles Passman, announced here today.

Three old age homes, with a total bed capacity of 1,000, are to be set up at Elin Shimon in the Safad Citadel which is now being transformed into a new home.

**Mail Arrived Safely**  
TEL AVIV, Sunday — The Lebanese authorities touched neither mail nor baggage at the Cyprus Airways plane forced down at Beirut by militant Wednesday, according to

The passengers were escorted to the restaurant while the plane was refuelled. As soon as the mist cleared, the plane took off for Cyprus.

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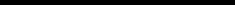
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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**DESPITE THE magnificent progress made by medical science, three out of every four men, women and children in the world still suffer from ill health.**

spread by unsafe water supplies, unsanitary waste disposal, uncontrolled insects and rodents, and inadequate protection of milk or other foods. This statement by Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director General of the World Health Organization, emphasizes that the state of national health will depend primarily not on doctors, but on the level of hygiene and education in any country. While those countries with low levels of hygiene are also those where medical facilities and sanitary engineering are most backward, still there are many countries where curative medical facilities have improved rapidly in recent years but which have yet to feel the full benefit from them owing to the still unreformed hygienic habits of their inhabitants.

For this reason, the World Health Organization, one of the U.N.'s more successful institutions, has chosen for this year's World Health Day to say the slogan: "Healthy surroundings make healthy people." W.H.O.'s achievements in this field are impressive, their teams of doctors, nurses and hygiene specialists have helped the backward lands of Asia, Africa and Latin America to develop and improve their health services. They have waged a war of extermination against the fever-carrying mosquito, strengthened the quarantine system against plague, and trained a new generation of health workers for five continents. Nevertheless, as they are the first to admit, their achievements are small indeed in comparison with what has still to be done. Hundreds of millions of people in Asia and Africa still live in their traditional poverty, filth and ignorance. The great difficulty to be faced in helping people to help themselves lies in the fact that those most in need of help are the least fitted to take advantage of it.

This is well illustrated by Israel's special problem. Israel is fortunate in possessing a health service, a corps of doctors, nurses, health workers and institutions of high quality well-fitted to take advantage of the training schemes and other aids furnished by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Yet side by side with the section of its population brought up in habits of cleanliness and hygiene, there is a large proportion of its citizens drawn from those unfortunate areas of the world where endemic disease is the rule rather than the exception. This vast difference in health standards cannot long persist. Either the lower will have to be rapidly raised or it will succeed in dragging down the rest of the country. A state's health is a matter of life and death, for example, are to be found teeming slums, with children crawling in the road amid dust, filth and exposed refuse.

Much remains to be done by the various Ministries and municipal organizations, but in addition there is scope for the ordinary citizen, too, in helping to raise health levels more rapidly than the normal process of school education can do. Individual and organized social pressure is needed. Advice or social pressure on neighbours could achieve much. Shoppers must insist on full observation of hygienic practices in food shops. A greater sense of responsibility towards the new citizen instead of smug condemnation which will never prevent the spread of bacteria, will be the surest contribution to Israel's health.

**Iran Seeks Delay In Hague Court Action**  
TEHERAN, Sunday, (Reuters). — Premier Mossadegh wants a month's postponement of consideration of the Iranian oil question by the International Court at The Hague. It was stated here today.

A draft letter from the Premier to be sent to the Court was received by the Iranian Oil Commission, which states the Premier must accept on all oil matters. The reason given for seeking the postponement "was the Premier's inability to have the new Iranian oil law (Parliament) in session before he proceeds to The Hague to raise Iran's case."

The Hague Court is scheduled to take up the question on May 6.

Publication of the recent decision of the court between Iran and England yesterday was hailed by observers here as having been motivated by a desire to reduce the pressure on the Iranian oil question.

## BACK TO LAND PROBLEM DOWN UNDER Decline in Australian Farming

By WILLIAM FITTER

**SYDNEY.**—THE 50 per cent cut in imports imposed by the Government to save the country from early insolvency has brought to the forefront a problem which Australian politicians have been avoiding for years.

The problem, briefly, is how to arrest a drift to the cities that has been growing since 1914 and revitalize the great food-producing industries upon which the country depends for more than 90 per cent of its exports.

It was the First World War which gave the first appreciable stimulus to Australian secondary industries. But by the end of the Second World War Australia's export of wool, meat, butter and cheese, wheat and sugar were still able to pay for normal imports and meet overseas debt commitments. The decline in food exports, despite the drift from the land, had not yet become very marked. Events since Germany and Japan capitulated, however, have changed radically the whole Australian economy and drastic measures are needed to restore her balance of trade.

### Population Policy

Australia approached the post-war era with one cardinal policy: she must build up her population of roughly 6,000,000 to 20,000,000 before the end of the twentieth century. Such a policy, everyone agreed, was necessary to counter the demands of over-populated countries for "living space" in the vast under-developed southern continent and, simultaneously, to give Australia a chance of survival in any clash of arms with Asian Communism.

So, the gates were thrown open. Since 1947 the country has absorbed more than 500,000 migrants.

Simultaneously, imports soared as Britain, back to peace-time production, became able to meet Australian orders for motor-cars, trucks, heavy machinery and a vast range of luxury goods which Australians had gone without for years. And, with the lifting of war-time investment controls, there was a parallel growth of Australian secondary production to meet the pent-up demand for iron, steel, coal, building materials, textiles and clothing.

### Labour Shortage

The labour force engaged in primary production shrank proportionately until today it totals less than 18 per cent. Since 1939 the country's rural labour force has declined by 40,000 while factory employees have increased by more than 300,000. Of the 500,000 recent migrants only 20,000, or six per cent, are farmers or farm workers.

The result has been falling farm production, a greater home demand for food and, consequently, a marked decline in the quantities of food available for export.

### Natural Increase and Planned Immigration Will Carry

FOR the benefit of anybody who reads the past few days we could quote statistics that a khamain is always at hand, as this, and that one cannot expect to get to Passover without a good khamain first. The only thing to do in order to obtain relief is to recall that some khamains are also accompanied by heavy storms of brown dust that Jerusalem now has enough water to wash in, which it used not to have, and that the historic khamain of 1963 lasted for 15 days and that on that occasion two camels died of heat stroke in Petah Tikva.

**A CORRESPONDENT** writes that while he quite appreciates the artistic values of this year's Jewish National Fund Art Calendar, it has caused a

very old acquaintance of mine to be troubled by rats. She is one of the surviving Russian lay sisters who still live in the neighbourhood of the Russian Compound and she got a modest living by means of a minute penance, a few chickens and a little fancy ironing. The rats got into her little room, ran riot indiscriminately over the pictures of the last Czar's wedding and of Stalin inspecting the Red Army which decorated two of the walls, and over the incredibly starched and gophered frills of her pillows. They nibbled at her food and generally made her life a misery, so we helped her buy some rat poison, a good large tub for 750 mils. Knowing her tastelessly economical turn of mind we also warned her in our best Russian not under any circumstances to use up the poison on anything but the rats. A week or so later we

found her again, and asked how the campaign was going. "Terrible," she said, and showed us the almost full tub. "I don't know what to do. All disappeared except one very old one that seems sick and won't eat anything, and here is all the poison left, and I simply can't find a rat to give it to."

A well-known amateur entomologist turned up at the Tourist Office in Hachirys the other day, and said that he had a small suggestion to make. It was true that the Jews used no great debt of gratitude to Herod, and he

the country's population to 10,500,000 by 1960. Experts calculate that to meet home needs and maintain food exports at their level of recent years, Australia must by 1960 increase wheat production by 3.15 per cent, meat by 30.7 per cent, milk by 29.3 per cent, and sugar by more than 50 per cent.

Australia's ability to raise her farm output and raise it quickly is not questioned by agricultural experts. The land is there for the working.

### Human Factors

But many human factors enter into the problem, and these can be reconciled or overridden only by firm Government direction. However, Australian farmers generally oppose any adventurous approach to the problem. In effect they say, "Reduce taxation and raise prices. Give us an incentive and leave us alone and we'll increase production." They want more farm labourers to help to work their properties, not new settlers who would be competitors. Potential country set-

ters want farms of their own, not a life of farm labouring.

And the farmers also want world prices for their meat, wheat, and dairy produce, not the controlled prices of today's long-term contracts with Britain. For instance, under the new 15-year meat agreement, Britain pays up to 212 a ton for prime beef, but at the same time she is paying 198 a ton for Argentine beef. Australia sells wheat under the International Wheat Agreement at 16s. 1d. a bushel, against the free world price of 21s. 6d.

The graziers support such a "subsidy to Britain's defense effort," but argue that it should be paid by Australian taxpayers as a whole instead of by primary producers alone.

There are some of the conflicting interests which will have to be reconciled before Australia's food exports rise, solving the nation's own balance of payments crisis and helping to cure the world food shortage.

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## Army Fosters Trades, Professions

By S. Shapiro

POST Military Correspondent

THE Army is egotistic. As soon as a man dons a uniform, his abilities are treated objectively, and he is pigeon-holed in some capacity or other where he is expected to perform the best service he is capable of.

The Army knows its requirements well. Waging a war is now a science as well as an adventure. There are norms and tables for everything: the Army knows exactly how many flyers, mechanics, engineers, foot soldiers, advocates and statisticians it will require for every occasion. And because the Army knows exactly what it can expect from the academic set-up of the civilian population, it made a special job of preparing the professionals it will require.

The educational effort of the Army is enormous. Its ways are unorthodox and practical, as its aims are rigorously practical. The effort is maintained from the top to the bottom of the armed forces, from high officers to privates. Its planning embraces would-be recruits several years before their expected enlistment.

### Matriculation Course

There is the matriculation course for officers and sergeants. It is open to men in the Regular Army, who had not had the opportunity of normal education, but who have climbed the ladder of ranks by virtue of personal ability and insight into military science. Lecturers are provided by the Army for any group of officers who express their wish to study for matriculation examinations.

Arrangements are often difficult, because service requirements never take heed of the students' quest for learning. It takes a serious effort

on the part of the student to proceed with study. Nevertheless, when the group of Army candidates for the Government matriculation examinations recently, 90 per cent of the examinees received passing marks.

### Apprentices Trained

Down in the ranks, the anxiety of the Army to prepare a sufficient number of skilled mechanics led to the establishment of apprenticeship courses for boys between the ages of 15 and 17. These boys are given tuition, mostly practical but in some cases theoretical, too, and are paid the normal wages for apprentices. They work in the Army workshop, eat Army food, and when their turn for enlistment comes, they stand a good chance to continue to work in their fields. An idea is entertained of establishing a sleep-in school for apprentices. It would be housed in some Army camp, and its inmates would be given partial secondary education in addition to practical work. The scheme is opposed by some educational groups, as it is feared it might lead to the creation of a militaristic spirit within the Regular Army.

There is the same objection to the proposal of the GHQ to establish military secondary schools. It is proposed that boys from the last two forms in high school, who show any inclination for a military life, be given special training with an eye to a

civilian career. As explained by the Chief of the General Staff, students in such establishments will get the normal secondary education, but with the emphasis on the military side of things. When learning the Bible, for instance, stress would be laid on the description of battles. The teacher of mathematics would prepare the student for work in topography or artillery. And part of the school year would be spent in the open, in field exercises. The curriculum would be based on that of similar establishments in other countries.

### Anti-Militarist Fears

It seems that anti-militaristic fears will have to be overlooked in this instance, as in other educational ventures of the Army. Military science calls for a thorough specialization, and training for cadres must begin early in life. The Israel Defence Forces, moreover, are engaged in a pitiless fight against time. The minimum requirements of the Army in skilled men exceed the normal flow of trained workers in the civilian set-up.

The civilian training is slack for many reasons, one of them being the lack of proper equipment. In an endeavour to facilitate civilian training, the Army gave some of its workshops, but even that cannot speed up the training of masses. The Army needs a core of trained young men, in different trades. It must have it by all means — and quickly. And it is that

### PEN FRIENDS

Silvia Tausnik (12 years) and Anita Tausnik (9 years), 1289 Alina, Buenos Aires, Argentina, seek penpals among boys and girls. They are interested in Israel, sports, dancing and films. English and Spanish.

Sharon Levitt, 2709, No. Penn City, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., 12 years old, would like to correspond with boy (14-15), in Israel. Stamp with integrated readers.

Ruth Mayberger, 35 Daly Av., Ottawa, Ontario, who is ten years old, wants to correspond with a boy her age.

Judy Waltraub, 40 Lindbergh Blvd., Bloomfield, New Jersey, U.S.A. 10 years old, seeks penpal. Her hobbies include stamp and knitting.

Bella Jurek, 81-45 130th St., Jamaica, New York, U.S.A., 12 years old, studying Hebrew, would like to correspond with an 18-19 year old (male).

Miss Renee Marcus (staff) c/o The Samuel Lewis Home, Essex Park Rd., Walton-on-Naze, Essex, England. 12 years old, would like to correspond with an educated young man of 25-7. Her hobbies are films, dancing, reading and writing.

H.S. Labovitz, P.O. Box 1784, Tel Aviv, 26 years old, in the country a few months only, would like to correspond with a girl his age. His hobbies are music, literature, dancing and swimming.

## SHOOTING MATCH AT M.A.C. MEETING



Last week's meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission near Beit Jibrin concluded with a friendly shooting match. Taking aim above is Lieut. Nasif of Jordan and next to him is Rav Soren Nutov of Israel. Watching them are an Israeli policeman and an Arab Legionnaire.

## Easing Immigration For 'Anglo-Saxons'

By MONTY JACOBS

TEL AVIV.

SUCCESSFULLY snipping red-tape, the "Anglo-Saxon Section" of the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department, established last May, has already managed to smooth the arrival of a considerable number of immigrants from the Americas, U.K. and the British Empire.

With official sources constantly stressing the need for Anglo-Saxon immigration, the Jewish Agency decided that something had to be done to short-circuit the difficulties that militate against such all-

The section, with offices in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem, is headed by Mr. S. Temkin, whose assistant, Mr. Haim Golan, estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 Anglo-Saxons had arrived since 1948. They included tourists and others who had stayed on. Though small in number compared with immigration from other areas, Anglo-Saxons have been publicly welcomed for their skills and enterprises which in turn absorb less prepared newcomers.

### Housing Priority

"We help create conditions that will attract and keep the Anglo-Saxons here," Mr. Golan said. Reliable information about conditions is provided before the immigrant sets out for Israel; assistance in such detailed matters as placement in alpanim and securing short term loans is given once the new arrival steps ashore. Housing, that breaker or maker of happy settlers, is a top priority in the section's activities.

### Plenty of Jobs

Working with P.A.T.W.A. (Professional and Technical Workers Alliance) in placing Anglo-Saxons in jobs, the section is also cooperating closely with the Anglo-Saxon Immigrants Association, and the Israel offices of the various Zionist Federations.

There is no difficulty in finding jobs for Anglo-Saxons either in private firms or in Government and national bodies. Mr. Golan said. He added that he believed no immigrant family from an Anglo-Saxon country could use lack of accommodation as an excuse for leaving the country. "Provided their demands are reasonable, they can be more or less satisfactorily settled," he said.

## Readers' Letters

PUBLIC HEALTH IN DANGER

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Referring to the Minister's recent broadcast in the cause of public health, I would like to draw his attention to a danger which exists in the Talmud Quarter. For the past six months sewage water has been running down Rehov Jabotinsky from the building where the Spanish Consulate is housed. To-date all Government and Municipal Authorities who were approached refused to take any initiative in checking this menace.

I am afraid that typhoid infection will have no value as long as the source of infection remains.

Yours, etc.,

Endangered Neighbour, Jerusalem, March 30.

### FOCUS OF INFECTION

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — With the approach of summer and the obvious concern of our Health Authorities about a possible outbreak of typhoid fever, we would like to draw your attention to a most likely centre of such an outbreak. This is right in the heart of Jerusalem, in Nachlat Shimon. A cesspit in the passage-way of Mr. Buhm's carpentry shop has been overflowing there for the last few years, draining into a frequent road (a road which incidentally leads to various Government offices in Schmidt's college) and passing near a rather large bakery which supplies bread to almost the whole of the centre of the city.

The sewage from this pit flows along the street into the Mamilla pond where it augments the city's water reserves. Further, this pond is used as an unofficial swimming pool by boys from the entire neighbourhood. Obviously, those boys are exposed to the very germs of typhoid fever which the Government

Yours, etc.,

L. KUPFERSCHEIDT, Tel Aviv, March 33.

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THE MANAGEMENT

## CORNERING

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I certainly agree with the writer of "One Arm out of the Window" (March 28) in condemning that bad habit. But I disagree with his suggestions on how to take right and left hand corners.

Taking a sharp right hand turn in his fashion means reducing speed appreciably, a factor interfering with fast traffic flow. In case of long vehicles, buses or trucks, you'll either mount the pavement with your right hand rear wheels or you'll land in the traffic lane of oncoming traffic. Taking a left hand turn by going as far as possible to the left means head on collision with outgoing traffic of that road.

My advice is as follows:

(1) Right hand corner: (a) Look into the road ahead.

(b) Give a hand or trafficator signal.

(c) Reverse a little to the left and start the turn with reasonable speed. (Modern cars are built to take turns at appreciable speed).

(2) Left hand corner: (a) and (b) as above.

(c) Take the turn around the centre of intersection of the crossing roads.

Yours, etc.,

A. NENONITAI, Jerusalem, April 1.

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